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BROADWAY THEATER—"Ucle Dan'l."
DRAWING-ROOM THEATER—"Manhattan Beach."
FIFTH AYESUE THEATER—JOSEPH Jefferson—"Rip Van Winkle."

LTGRUM THEATRE—" The Double Marriage."
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The steamer State of Louisiana is still on the rocks at the entrance to Lough Larne. There is great distress in the northern part of Brazil. = The Mexican Congress has adjourned : none of the large railroad schemes passed. The Duke d Audiffret-Pasquier has been chosen to succeed Bishop Dupanloup in the French Academy. - Most of the St. Petersburg students who were arrested have been set free. DOMESTIC.-THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dis-

The Hudson is Southern war-time debts. frozen over from Albany to Poughkeepsie, and the Rome and Watertown Railroad is yet blockaded with snow. - Colonel Frederick D. Grant wil probably visit India with his father. ===The Teller Investigating Committee is in need of funds. A strong effort is being made to force Senator Thurman to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Several Army officers have expressed favorable opinions on the Army bill. The Rev. Leonard Woods, LL.D., formerly President of Bowdoin College, died in Boston yesterday. ==== A prominent citizen of Washington was fatally poisoned by the bite of a man.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Another day has been given to County Clerk Gumbleton to show his books. Judge Sutherland quashed the indictment against the Health Board, === The coal combination will probably end to-day. === The Rev. Joseph Cook spoke on " Aggressive Mormonism." ==== A fire in two publication offices in Barclay-st. caused damage of \$50,000. = A memorial bust of John Brown was presented to the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. Gold, 100164, 100. 100164. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar, at the close, 99.99 cents. Gold value of the legalfender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.97 cents. Stocks more active but irregular, and closing weak for the general list.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy, warmer weather, with chances of rain or snow. Thermometer yesterday, 170, 260, 220.

Judge Sutherland quashes the indictment against the Health Board for failing to suppress certain nuisances, chiefly on the ground of technical defects in the indictment. Now that the Board have had this stigma removed, let them make a record against which no charge of neglect can be brought.

There will be digging all along the line now for Captain Kidd's forgotten bank deposits, the interest on which that careless person never returned to collect. A lucky farmer has found a peck of silver dollars in the regulation fron pot, and announces that he intends to go on digging. Doubtless his neighbors will follow his example, and others will follow theirs; digging will come into fashion, and enough of it will be thrown away on mythical iron pots to have produced a fortune if applied to po-

One of the officials whom the Bar Association is investigating made a conspicuous announcement yesterday of a reduction in his fees; another continued his obstinate resistance in the courts to any examination of his books. The average citizen will conclude that, in both cases, the Bar Association to on the right track. And Judge Davis seems to have been of that mind when he suspended the proceedings before him for twenty-four hours, in order to see whether the County Clerk would not have sufficient common sense to allow his books to be seen.

The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, who has been chosen to succeed Bishop Dupanloup in the French Academy, presides dignity in the Senate, but has never given proof of literary ability. Even in politics his name was hardly known antil after the downfall of the Empire, when

exposure of frauds committed in the purchase of army supplies. Judged by the standard of general merit and publie service, he has yet to earn the seat to which he has been chosen in preference to several who have shed lustre on French litera-

Perry H. Smith, the "coparcener" who passed as "Peri" in the cipher telegrams, and was credited with a willingness to furnish all the necessary money, if Mr. Tilden had wanted to buy the P esidency, alighted here yesterday might be looked upon as sensational, a ter a flight from Europe. Mr. Smith is as candid as most of his partners. Propositions about buying the Board "were talked "of at Marble's headquarters," he says, "but I would never listen to such talk, "and it would have been useless, con-"sidering that the Republicans had all "the advantage." This is the burden of the coparceners' complaint-not that it would have been immoral, but that it was "useless." Well, it was "uscless"-that's a fact; but it was not for the want of trying.

Yesterday's meeting to take measures for collecting supplies for the poor by the patrolling system, was much better attended than that of a few days before. The representatives of a large number of charitable societies were present, plans were discussed and an executive committee was appointed. As this committee is to begin work next week, it is not too early for those who propose to indulge in this easy benevolence to make their preparations for the approach of the wagons on their rounds. There was a generous response last Summer for the sufferers by pestilence in distant States; there ought to be an equally liberal offering for the poor at our own doors. This last modern improvement in the art of charity makes giving a matter of so little effort that those will be doubly culpable now who keep their hands shut.

WHO SAYS "CIPHERS"!

There may be those who still expect to see some Democrat rise up in Congress and move an investigation of the cipher dispatches. We remember to have seen it intimated some time ago, in various quarters where it might be deemed somewhat authoritative, that at the opening of the session one or more members of the majority in the House would, without a moment's delay, introduce a resolution ordering such an inquiry. It was at one time a question whether the matter would not have to be arranged beforehand with Speaker Randall to reco nize some Democrat to whom this duty should be assigned, before any mischief-making Republican could get in ahead with a resolution of similar împort. For it was said that, under the circumstances, it would not do for the Democratic party to wait for the opposition to set on foot such an investigation, or for the friends of Mr. Tilden to give the slightest ground for suspicion that they did not welcome the fullest investigation and the "keen bright 'sunlight of publicity." But up to this time there has been no competition for the floor and the Speaker's recognition for this purpose. The Republican members of the Houseeither out of regard for the feelings of the mourners, or from a reasonable doubt, born of experience of past investigations, of the ability of any committee of the present House to throw additional light on a subject which THE TRIBUNE has already illuminated-have taken no step in the matter, and the Democrats seem to have lost all interest in it. They are not rising up and demanding investigation with anything like the alacrity that was expected. The precise point in the proceedings which should have been marked by the introduction of a resolution on this subiect was accentuated by Mr. Fernando Wood's call for an investigation of the tyranny of John I. Davenport. This was so tremendous patches contain a summary of an important ruling by the Supreme Court affecting hausted the energies of the party and the rean undertaking that the initiation of it exsources of statesmanship, and there was ap parently nothing left for investigating ciphers. We confess we are disappointed. That a

Congress which has shown such a predilection for investigations, and that boasts of a Glover, should fail to jump at this opportunity. surprises us. Various reasons are assigned for it. It is said that Mr. Tilden's friends have not moved in the matter for fear of injuring him, and that his enemies have not for fear the result would be his vindication. Meantime the gentleman himself, the person perhaps most concerned, has not fully made up his mind what the effect would be, and is considering it with the same seriousness and deliberation that he gave his long delayed letter of acceptance, leaving the responsibility for action or inaction-just where they say he did during the pendency of the electoral contest-upon the party leaders in Congress. The latest theory we have heard broached, is that THE TRIBUNE does not really desire an investigation, and the Democratic leaders have such an affection for this paper that they will not, under any circumstances, do anything to give it offence. We should be guilty of the basest ingratitude not to appreciate such considerate kindness, if this theory were the true one. If it is a fact, as was stated by some Democratic newspapers at the beginning of the cipher exposures, that no such dispatches as those published and deciphered ever passed between the persons to whom they have been attributed; or if, as asserted a little later, the keys alleged to have been discovered are in fact no true keys, but false and malicious inventions; or if, as still later asserted, the keys were not discovered by The Tribune, but betrayed by some of the coparceners, we ought to feel under great obligations to the Democrats in Congress for not exposing our duplicity and deceit. And it is so like them to be considerate of THE TRIBUNE, and to refuse to do anything to its prejudice, that we feel quite like thanking them in advance, upon the assump-

tion that this theory is entirely correct. And yet we beg to assure them and the public that we have no interest that we are now aware of in suppressing investigation. On the contrary, we have harbored the hope that it might be taken up by competent and authorized persons and pursued with vigor and thoroughness. The silence of Congress on the subject has disappointed us. They all, with one accord, seem to avoid the subject. They pounce upon Davenport; they set nets in the Treasury Department; they send sub-committees all over the country; they start investigations wherever there's the slightest thing to pique curiosity; but no man says "Ciphers!" On all other subjects the House is a Babel; on that it's a Quaker meeting. Is there no way to break the silence ? Will not some one, when Congress reassembles, imitate the example of the worldlyminded person who rose up in a Quaker meeting with a mince pie balanced on his hand and broke the stillness with the remark, The man that speaks first gets the pie.'

"Young man, go thy way!" spoke up a ven-

he gained considerable popularity by his immediate response. Will somebody offer a pie to the first Democrat who says "Ciphers' after Congress meets ?

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. In our Washington dispatches will be found the outline of a decision recently made by the United States Supreme Court, which is considered by Mr. Justice Bradley as calculated to "introduce evils "of great magnitude that will ultimately "lead to the recognition of the war-debts of "the seceding States." This announcement coming from any one but a Judge of that high court whose calm and dispassionate treatment of even political questions has been, in times past, the admiration of the world.

The case is a simple one. The Bank of Tennessee, organized more than twenty years before the Civil War, issued notes which the State agreed, by a clause in the bank's charter, to receive for taxes. The notes issued during the supremacy of the Confederacy, however, were declared void by the Constitution adopted at the reconstruction of the State, and a collector of taxes who refused to receive them was made the defendant in this suit, the plaintiff claiming that this Constitutional Amendment was itself void. The Supreme Court finds nothing in the record to show that these notes were issued in aid of the rebellion, and nothing from which a presumption to this effect can be properly drawn, and decides: first, that the Constitutional Amendment declaring these notes void, is of no effect, because it impairs the obligations of contracts; second, that the State of Tennessee has always, since its first admission into the Union, been the State of Tennessee. Its secession did not, according to the opinion of the and in asking conference with the European majority, interfere with "its perpetual suc-"cession and perpetual identity." "Not only "is it the same body politic now, but it has always been the same"; it has "not only been all this cime a State, and the same State, but it has "always been one of the United States, a "State of the Union." Referring especially to the share of the State in the rebellion, the majority say, "It never escaped the obligations of that Constitution, though for awhile

it may have ended their enforcement." Against the views of the majority, the Chief-Justice, Mr. Waite, Justice Bradley and Justice Harlan enter emphatic protests, urging that the banks of the rebellious districts were unquestionably used in furtherance of the insurrection, and denying that the acts of a rebellious State are binding on a reconstructed State. The small representation of Democrats on the bench forbids the suspicion of political bias in this decision, if any should be disposed to harbor it. But the warning which has been uttered by one of the minority of the Court will arouse no little foreboding, and will increase the dread of the people of the North at the possibility that a political party which might take undue advantage of such a decision may obtain possession of the National Government.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS. One fact ought to add zest to our enjoyment of the Christmas festivities. Though the year that is passing has been one of extraordinary trial and strain, though the continued decline of prices threatened, even until the year had nearly closed, to extinguish profits and to deprive industry all any fair reward, yet so small a proportion of the people have been crippled in business, denied employment, or seriously pinched in expenditure, that the business of the country in 1878 has been greater than in any preceding year of its history. Of this fact, very interesting proof is given in the returns of freight transportation by the chief routes. Compare first the tonnage transported each year since 1872:

	N. Y. Central.	Erie.	N. Y. Canals.	Total.
1878 1877 1876 1875 1874	6,351,356 6,803,680 6,001,954 6,114,678	6.182,451 $5.972,818$ $6,239,943$ $6.364,276$	4.879.013 4,172,129 4.859,858 5,804,588	19,016,703 17,412,820 16,948,627 17,101,755 18,283,542 18,200,208

The movement for the year 1873 was much the largest then ever known, and yet it is surpassed during the past year by \$16,500 tons, or 412 per cent. Yet these figures by no means show the enormous increase which has really occurred in quantities transported. For the movement by the Pennsylvania road bas also increased largely; the Grand Trunk of Canada has gained over 30 per cent, and the Baltimore and Ohio, since the completion of its line to Chicago, has taken a large amount of freight formerly taken by other routes, having increased its through tonnage nearly 100 per cent since 1873. In another respect, moreover, the naked figures of tonnage fre misleading. They do not distinguish between the short local traffic, which depends mainly upon the growth of Eastern towns, and therefore increases but slowly. and the through traffic, which is not only more important to railroads, but indicates more correctly the general increase or decrease in the greater commerce of the country. For this reason, the comparison of distance as well as tonnage-the number of tons moved one mile-by the chief lines of transportation, affords altogether the better test. Thus it will appear that the Erie, though transporting fewer tons in all, has transported a much larger freight from West to East and from East to West than ever before, so that its number of tons moved one mile has greatly increased. Exact figures of mileage by the canals for the last year are not yet published, but they may easily be estimated from the fact that the average movement of vegetable food was, in the last year following a full harvest, 291 miles; of merchandise, 195 miles; of coal and "other articles," 156 miles; of manufactures, 132 miles; of forest products, 131 miles, and of animal food, 100 miles. If these figures, which represent the actual transportation of each class of freight in 1873, apply also to the movement of this aggregate has been 1,030,119,000 tons moved one mile-an estimate which probably will not vary widely from the official return. The following shows the movement by each route in 1873 and 1878, for years ending September 30 on the railroads, and with

	1873.	1878.
ew-York Central	1,246,650,063 1,032,986,809 1,057,711,089	2,042,755,132 1,294,764,438 1,030,119,000
Tous one mile	3,337,347,961	4,367,638,570

The increase in five years has been 31 per cent. But the increase in population during the same period, if it has been fully as rapid as it is estimated to be by Mr. Elliott, the statistician of the Census Bureau, has been only 15 per cent. Hence the traffic of the country has increased more than twice as fast as the population. But this estimate, be it erable Friend. "The pie is yours!" was the remembered, wholly excludes allowance for were thus shortened were usual Long, while one

the very considerable transfer of traffic from the three lines named to the Grand Trunk and Baltimore and Ohio since 1873. Undoubtedly the real increase

in traffic on all routes has been much greater. These facts assuredly should put an end to croaking. The year 1873 was one of extraordinary activity in business; its operations far exceed those of any previous year in quantities produced and transferred. The year 1878 will be remembered as the worst and most trying of the long period of prostration, for prices already begin to rise and business to recover. But the worst year after the panic has witnessed a traffic larger by at least onethird than that of the best year ever known before the panic. There is reason for courage, for this enormous business is to be done hereafter on a solid basis of honest money.

M. CERNUSCHI ON SILVER. Once more extremes meet. M. Henri Cernuschi, the ablest living advocate of the double standard, in his latest pamphlet, demands as a positive necessity that the coinage of silver in this country be stopped. He not only recommends, but most confidently predicts, the repeal of the Silver bill; the precise course which, for very different reasons, the opponents of the double standard urge. It cannot be expected that his arguments will influence those who are clamoring most loudly for increased coinage here. They have neither reason nor information. But sincere advocates of the double standard, who have no selfish job in hand, and are capable of rational discussion, will find in the pamphlet of M. Cernuschi very strong arguments and carnest appeals addressed directly to them. The United States was right, M. Cernuschi

holds, in declaring in favor of silver comage,

Powers on the subject. But the conference has failed. True, says M. Cernuschi, it has shown that bi-metallic doctrines have made great progress. But nothing was done. The utter inability of any one nation to restore silver to its proper place, he claims, has been demonstrated. This can be done, he insists, but only by a concurrence of nations sufficiently strong in commerce. Any one nation, attempting the restoration of silver alone, merely helps England and Germany out of their difficulties. German industry is prostrated, and Prince Bismarck is proposing new and extraordinary measures for its defence, because it has been found impossible to sell the silver of Germany, and impossible to resist the tide of accumulating disaster so long as that silver remains unsold. England is prostrated in all its commerce, because for years its enormous traffic with India has been conducted at a constant loss. Germany would be very glad to see any other nation buy German silver. England, as Mr. Goschen allowed it to be understood at the recent Conference, would be very glad to have the United States or any other nation buy the German stock of silver still unsold, and render that metal more scarce in India. But what should those countries do which really desire a restoration of silver to its former place in the world's currency? According to M. Cernuschi, France should stop silver coinage altogether. And this France has now bound itself to do for six years. According to M. Cernuschi, Italy should no longer be permitted "to coin sil-

"ver destined for France." This also has been arranged; Italy is to retire its small notes, and after this year is to suspend coinage of legal-tender silver. Again, according to M. Cernuschi, "Austrian coinage is watched with approval by England. France "should advise Austria to discontinue it." Finally, as to the United States, M. Cernuschi savs:

The United States have a grand revenge to take of England. It was England who made the Conference miscarry. Let the United States coin no more silver; let them repeal the Bland bill. England will be in consternation. The Bland bill, as judiciously amended by Senstor Allison, provides that the Federal Treasury outh from two to four dollars in purchases of silver, for the purpose of colning dollars weighing 412 grains. The system of limited coinage was thus recognized. Congress did well-to recbut it would be wrong to maintain it. It did well to recognize it, because an American vote in favor of silver, producing a great impression in Europe, might have induced the Paris Conference to institute international bi-metallism. It would be wrong to maintain it, because henceforth the purchases of silver effected by the Federal Treasury have no other effect than that of helping Germany to get rid of its silver, of burdening the currency of the United States with a non-automatic, non-exportable money, of studying the convenience of the common

enemy, England. It will be perceived that this most eminent advocate of the double standard holds that its worst enemies are those silly persons who are clamoring for more silver coinage. Exactly the same advice, given long ago by THE TRIBUNE, was treated by them with great contempt. But M. Cernuschi believes that the situation is now such that it will force them to cease silver coinage. For he says:

The United States will not hesitate; they will do what the Latin Union has done after four years' sad experience; like it, they will suspend all purchase of silver, and for the present will not coin a single piece of that metal. In hoc signo vances. As soon as the United States expend no more the millions they are expending every month in purchases of silver, the price of that metal will undergo so terrible a crisis at London, the rupee will be so debased, that tired of war, and to rese the value of silver. England will ask to negotiate on the basis of international These are not oracular prophecies; they are mathematical predictions, like those of astronomy.

It is hard for those who are wearied with the inconsequent, vapid and pointless utterances of many pretended "champions of 'silver" in this country to realize that there is anything in common between them and the eminent writer whose words we have quoted. For he "knows what he is talking about." He clearly understands that this country can only waste its money, debase its currency and tarnish its honor by an attempt to continue the coinage of silver after the Latin Union has ceased. Whether M. Cernuschi is right or not in the belief that England will be compelled by its relations with India to urge international agreement in regard to silver coinage, this, at least, is certain-no good thing can be accomplished by the United States in continuing the purchase and coinage of a metal which cannot be exported, which cannot possibly be forced into circulation, and which accumulates in the Tresswy, a uscless burden to the Government, and a constant menace to all advocates of silver coinage in other countries. To perceive this, a man does not need to be a believer in mono-metallic or bi-metallic doctrines. He only needs to have common sense.

THE CASE OF THE QUEUES. A tremendous question is agitating the law courts

of California, viz.: Have the authorities a legal right to cut off the queues of those "Chinesers" who may come into their custody as criminal prisoners Four, who were lately captives in the County Jail, have brought civil actions for damages against the Sheriff, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth that he did with malice aforethought cut off their tails. Singularly enough, two of them who

who was called Wit did not see the point of the joke, and actually wants \$10,000 damages -a sum for which, in these hard times, a good many men would consent to have their heads shaved, and to go bald for the rest of their natural lives. The Sheriff has responded that the queues were removed as a samitary precaution, but the Court overruled this, and decided that a sheriff is not ex-officio a barber. Then the defendant pleaded Queue Ordinance passed by the Board of

Supervisors a year or two ago, requiring the hair of all prisoners to be cut short. Here stands tale the tails. The case has developed of the noteworthy fact that, always provided he is sure of not losing his queue, the Chinaman, of a certain class, has not the least objection to going to jail. In fact, he is rather than else delighted to be locked up. He is perfectly contented, and grows fat upon a diet much more liberal than that to which he has been accustomed.

These Chinese criminals do so violently bewail and take to heart the loss of their tails that the expediency of sparing the prison scissors would appear to be doubtful. The fear of what they consider would be an indelible disgrace, may possibly lead them to behave themselves, and to obey the laws, especially those which require them to keep their houses clean and well ventilated. Their tender scruples upon the point ought to be utilized-the prison should be terrible and not inviting to them. If there be a rule of the jail that the hair of the prisoner shall be cropped-and for various reasons there ought to be such a rule-we do not see why "Chinesers" should be exempt, because they wear their hair very long. Indeed, its length and luxuriance would seem to be additional reasons for cutting it off. The more tenderly they are attached to their tails, the more careful will they be, by good behavior, to avert the calamity of losing them altogether. Far be it from us, in this free country, to question the right of every man (and woman) to wear his (or her) hair as he (or she) pleases, during good behavior; but if a Chinaman (or any other man) will get sentenced to imprisonment he must take the consequences.

It has been usually supposed that a Chinaman's tail is in some way connected with his religion. This is a popular error. Religion, indeed, he has none usually, except the lowest kind of Taouism, which is a conglomeration of all sorts of fantastical idolatries and superstitions. The tail is a purely civil article. It came into China with the Tartars, and is merely a mark of social standing and respectability. That its preservation is by no means a matter of life or death, is proved by the fact that here in New-York many Chinamen have voluntarily abandoned its cultivation. Finding it respectable not to wear it they have sensibly ceased to do so.

There is just now what writers who wish to be fine would call "an epidemie" of conflagrations. Reports of fires reach us from all parts of the country. When the "devouring element," which is another approved phrase, destroys a city, the accounts are long and impressive, and the statement of damages, in figures, startling; yet the aggregate of loss by isolated fires during the last few days is very large, footing in not a large number of cases taken collectively not less than \$100,000. Causes in many of these cases are not given, but there is one cause, carelessness, which for want of a better may be safely assigned. Now and then mention is made of "a defective flue," which is carelessness in the concrete. It would be very easy to preach about prudence and caution, but best warning is to be found in the facts. The present hard weather naturally leads to the employment of a higher temperature in warming buildings of all kinds which require to be warmed; and the result is greater danger and more frequent burnings. Very few houses get anything like a careful inspection at the beginning of Winter, so that flues which are defective remain so, and heating apparatus which is dangerous is not made safe, as it might easily be at small expense There are men of such prudence that their houses are not likely to take five from any fault of their own; but they are not many. The world will go on trusting to good luck until the final conflagration; but protest against such infatuation will not be in vain, if here or there it shall save a home or a life.

Although Christmas Day has passed, there are still opportunities for judicious alms-giving and the intelligent relief of the poor. The recent severity of the weather must have occasioned a great deal of suffering; and whether the current prices of fuel be high or low makes little difference to those who have no money at all. There was a good deal of begging in the streets on Wednesday, and many seals were made which it was unpleasant to re fuse, and hardly judicious to respond to favorably. But those who suffer most keenly shrink from pub lie appeals, and prefer to risk health, or life even, rather than sink to the dreaded level of mendichney. It is hard that at this happy season there should be cold or hunger in any home, how ever humble: all the charitable societies feel this, and are doubtless working according to the means at their disposal; but after the stimulus of Christmas associations has passed away, the poor will still be with us, and the demand for relief still be urgent. Now is an excellent time for gifts of money to those societies about whose stewardship there can be no question-whoever gives in this way makes a general Christmas present to all the poor of New-York. If we can do good personally, so much the better; if we cannot or will not, the good ought to be done by some accredited deputy.

Since the discussion about the Sunday opening of the Centennial Exhibition, nothing respecting First-day observance has occurred in Philadelphia more notable than the "Free Dress Rehearsal" last Sabbath at Fox's Theatre, in that city. No money was taken at the door, and consequently the house was crowded. The regular performance was given, the police contenting themselves with so much protest as was contained in an order to extinguish the lights in front of the theatre. There was law enough, however, to stop the business, if anybody had been so minded; and if there should be a repetition of the experiment, no doubt it will be stopped. Here in New-York, some of the minor theatres come very near to a weekly violation of the Sunday law; and might be shut up, if anybody cared to move in the matter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Glover is loose again, but there is no dauger. The Democratic longing for Grant in 1880 13 secoming painful.

This would have been a first-rate morning for the publication of your card, Mr. Tilden.

It is pretty safe to announce that Senator Thurman is likely to bloom out as a hard-money man at

any moment. What would the Western brother do in case of a hard-money alliance between the Eastern Democracy and the Solid South? Choke the rag-baby.

Not satisfied with its bogus letter experience, the Democracy exhibits a desire to damage its head further by attacking Secretary Sherman on his

It is a favorite remark of the Democratic editor that THE TRIBUNE'S cipher sensation has amounted to nothing. Do you really think so, brother? Because, if you do, you must support Tilden for a

It is a noteworthy fact that no Democratic jour nal exhibits anxiety to have Blaine receive the Republican nomination in 1880. The Democratic mind has at last comprehended that Blaime is not so easy to "kill off" as he might be.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has gone to the needless trouble of having several bulldozers in his State declare, at wearisome length, over their signatures, that everything was lovely there on elec-tion day. It didn't occur to him to request a line from Mr. James B. Campbell.

General Garfield is an able man, but he has no bowels for the hard-pressed Democratic editor of his beloved State. The latter person has been trying his best to split the Republican ticket for next year, of Garfield for Senator and Foster for Gover-nor, by nominating Garfield for the latter place, Just as the undertaking was assuming promisin

proportions. Garfield announces that he is a Poster man. No man with his heart in the right place could be so brutal.

The unfortunate person who ran against Conressman Hiscock in the Onondaga District of this State at the November election, and found himself 6.000 votes behind when the polls were closed, has announced that he will contest the seat on the ground of bribery and intimidation. There is a man after Fernando Wood's own heart!

There seems to be an unaccountable impression in the Democratic mind that it is the funniest sort of a proceeding now to ask why the Republicans do not start a cipher investigation. Which family usually holds the funeral, the one which has the corpse or the neighboring one which hasn't? The Temburg has held its little inquiry, has had its dis-coveries declared conclusive evidence by its own party and admitted to be damaging by the other side, and it now pauses to see whether the victums will appeal the case or not.

If Voorhees does as his law-partner says he will and ceases his soft money warfare so soon as resumption becomes a permanent success, he will be forced to part company with his Western allies. They have declared that resumption will have no effect upon their warfare, which must go on forever, or till the principles of fiat money are triumphant. They will regard any weakening on Voorbees's part as proof that he has surrendered to the neers part as proof that he has surrendered to the Money Power, and woe unto him if they get that notion. From the time that he ceased to defend secession till the soft-money crusade sprang up he was a political nonentity, and he will lapse into that character again if he ceases to agitate. Be warned in time, Voorhees, and continue to be a sort of ama-teur lunatic. It's your best hold.

The Solid South is in a good deal of a quandary about its programme for 1880. The whole section is united on only one principle, to succeed at any cost and with any man. So soon as talk about the strongest man begins, then the discord appears. South Carolina stands alone in favoring a hard money alliance with the East, with Bayard for a candidate. Georgia is in favor of Tilden, with a platform of any principles which can be guaranteed to eatch the most votes. Nearly all the other States favor a soft money man like Thurman or Hendricks, and a Western alliance. The weakness of the latter programme is easily apparent to everyone except the bulldezers, who seem to think that tissue-ballots and rifle-clubs make a Solid South there can be no trouble in electing a President. The great obstacle to the success of all the plans proposed is the utter impossibility of finding the "man who can win." He does not exist.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon and his son, Dr. Francis lacon, are both very i'l with ervsipelas. Prince Gortschakoff, although not well, is

ery much better than he was during the Berlin Con-Mr. Wilkie Collins says that he has no in-

tention whatever o' completing Mr. Dickens's unfinished novel, "Edwin Drood." Mr. Forbes's letters from India cost The

London Daily News a pretty penny. They are tele-graphed to England at the rate of \$1 12 a word. The King of the Hellenes has bestowed the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour upon Mr. Blauch-

ard Jerrold," in token of his distinguished labors in the cause of Christianity and freedom in the East." The home of Herr August Wilhelmj is at Biebrien on the Rhine, where his tather owns a number of large vineyards. The elder Wilhelmj is said to be

after the Emperor, the largest vineyard proprietor is Sarah Bernhardt, of the Comédie-Française not contented with being a great actress, a sculptor of talent, and a painter, has now, according to Le Figure written a book. It suggests that there is now nothing

left for her to do but to compose an overa, and is quite sure that she will give us one before long. Mr. Edward L. Pierce, who has just been appointed Assis ant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, is the author of the " Life of Charles Sumner." Mr. Pierce studied law with the Hon Salmon P. Chose

at Cincinnati, where he made the acquaintance of President Hayes. As the literary executor of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Pierce was associated with Mr. Longfellow. Ole Bull is described by a New-York correscondent of a Boston newspaper as "looking likes church clergyman." Also, he is like a "Mohawk war. rior." Arditi "resembles the Roy. Dr. Bellows." Miss Minnie Hauk is an "undersized, stocky woman, not too thick set." Sig. G-lassi "parts his hair in the middle," and is "enough like G-vernor Hoffman to be his own

Governor Wade Hampton is so much better that he has written his message of farewell to the As-sembly with his own hand. "Your flattering selection of me," he says, "as Senator in the Congress of the United States is only one more mark of the confidence and esteem which I have so often experienced at your hands, and which has been a never-ceasing comfort and support to me in my hour of success or trouble. That I may be chie in the future to merit it as fully as I have in the past received it, is my highest hope."

The late Sidney Dobell is said to have attained at ten years old to the mental ripeness of eighteen he was writing exceedingly g he selemnly fell in love with the lady whom he after ward married. At fourteen he was buried in study, har nased with business, without a companion of his own age, and deeply engaged in composing a tragical drama on the bistory of Napoleon. At sixteen he was a fullblown theological pedant, with a great gift for speaking The result of all this early precedity and intellectual forcing was an after life of continued invalidism.

Miss Mary Anderson, talking to a reporter of The Louisville Courier-Journal the other day, said of Sarah Bernhardt, that "She slept in a coffin continu ously for three years. She does not do so now. I asked her why she gave up the habit. She said she had grown tired of it, as the coffin was uncomfortable. She said she wished to familiarize herself with the thought of death. I saw her boudoir. The carpet was of black velvet, with flowers in silver, the furniture covered with black velvet, and the walls curiously decorated in the same fashion. A skeleton of a man who she said had died of love in Mantua hung before the mirror, with finger pointing at its own reflection. In large bowls about the room rose leaves were heaped, the fragrance that arose being overpowering. I could not remain in the room, it was so suggestive of horrible thoughts."

MADRID, Dec. 26 .- It is announced in the Impurçial that a marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Marie del Pilar, a sister of King Alfonso, and the Duke de Pentnièvre, the only son of Prince de

London, Dec. 26.-The Earl of Carnaryon was married to-day at Greystoke, Cumberland, to Miss Howard, of Greystoke Castle. [The Earl was a member of the Beaconsfield Cabinet, but dissented from its Angle-Turkish policy, and withdrew. He is in his for ty-eighth year, and now marries for the second time!

GENERAL NOTES.

A crouching Venus has been added to the Museum of Antiquities at the Louvre. It is of life size, but both hands and the head are wanting. On the back is a small marble hand, indicating that a cupid is missing. The statue is of Parian marble and in excellent preservation. preservation. A druggist in Norwich, Conn., sold brandy

prescribed by a physician for the purpose of saving the lives of two children poisoned by acouste. Now the story is that the ultra-temperance men of Norwich in tend to prosecute that druggist for seiling liquor without a license. Some might call this fanatical, but that would be rather a mild word for it.

The grove sacred to the memory of old Nama Pompilius and the Nymph Egeria, was the sceno of a duel on Sunday afternoon, December 8. The combatants were fencing masters, one a Sicilian, the other a Roman The reports say the affair was worthy of two such able professors. There were three assaults "executed with equal courage and skill," and at the end of the third, the Roman, severely wounded in the right breast, was carried off the field to a hospital.

It is intellectual and not religious advancement that the Japanese desire. In a newspaper article tately published in Japan, and headed " Of what good is Christianity to Japan t" positive grounds of this sort is taken: The only good which Christianity accomplishes is set down to be in morals ; but while Japan is morally not without defects, if it be compared with some Western countries, it is "certainly not inferior to them," but "rather superior than other wise." In intellect, this is not We are far below them." Indeed, says the article, "We are far below them." Indeed, says the article,
"we fear even if our most competent men exerted
themselves to the utmost, day and night, we should still
be bound them." The writer is quite conficent that the
Japanese "can enjoy sufficient happiness without any
religion whatever." Receiving no favor from the Christian religion, they have no enmity against it. "Indeed,
we are of those who, not knowing the existence of religious in the universe, are enjoying perfect happiness
In fact, religion is nothing to us."

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Fishermen have queer experiences, and odd things are often found in the stomachs of codfish. I person employed to collect information respecting the mbits of fish for Mr. Buckland, the English natur tells of a cod sold to a fish-wife which was found to have twenty yards of herring netting in its stoms there by some fisherman who liked to see cod look